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Will attend promptly to all calls in their profession.

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Will attend to all calls in his profession.

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Prompt attention given to all professional calls.

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BINGHAM ESTATE.

ROBT. H. ROSE

is authorized to receive moneys for me; also authorizes me to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in M'Kean County. His office is in the

ROBT. C. BINGHAM,
Agent of the Trustees.

Washington, Dec. 16, 1874.

New Cabinet Shop

The undersigned takes this opportunity of informing the public that having removed his [illegible] shop, above the old stand, opposite the dwelling house of Mrs. Wm. Orr, he is prepared to sell Chairs of most every description and Furniture of most every kind, and keeps constantly on hand a large supply of all articles of

Furniture, Picture Frames, &c.

WM. SPECHT.

Smethport, Feb. 4, 1869.

Hester Browne.

Oh, you are charming, Hester Browne,
So do not every time you pass
The little Psyche looking-glass,
Find some excuse to turn your gown
In coquettish sort of your head,
To see the shape of your throat.
Whence or your smile or smiling speak,
There lurks a most charming snare.

There is not a motion of the head
That shows a grace to lure and win,
There's not a curl, come how it will,
That Hester does not understand.

And to her break a hundred hearts
And mend them with a glance again
Be sure the pleasure heals the pain
Of little Hester cruel arts.

HOW THE LESSON WAS LEARNED.

"Kiss the book," said the high bailiff.

And I kissed it, and there I was, sworn and installed, perched up in the box there, like an image, for every one to look at; and as a matter of course, every one looked at me till I felt very uncomfortable, and clamp about the forehead and made the hands. Not as I'd got anything to do, but I'd told myself twenty times over, I was call'd up there as a witness, and all I had to do was to tell the truth and mind nobody.

Well, I was for the defendant, and I said what I knew; and it was simple enough, proving that the plaintiff—one of those filthy, pushing tallymen—had regularly forced a lot of things on my mate's wife, and then kept her in constant dread, till, in a regular fit of despair, she did what she ought to have done first, and what I wanted her to do—told her husband. You see, I knew about it, for she made a friend of my wife from living next door, and was in such trouble at last—being rather a weak woman—that she used to come and borrow a few shillings, and as Betsy and me only keep one purse between us, why, I knew all about it, and now that Mr. Alexander MacTammy had put my mate in the county court for some money he wouldn't pay, saying his wife had been swindled, and offering the things back (showing dress pieces, I think they were), I was my for witness, and told all I knew.

There was a bit of a murmur of applause in the court after I'd my bit of say, and the old judge there, in his parson's gown and powdered wig, had got down in his notes first one thing and then another, and one person had said, "Hear, hear," and another had tapped with an umbrella, and altogether I felt very well contented and satisfied that I'd done Tom Ellis as good turn—thanking, too, as giving evidence wasn't half so bad at a thought.

"That will do, my man," said the judge; and the lawyer who was on Tom Ellis' side nodded pleasantly to me to get down, and I was just taking out my big bit of blue cotton for a good wipe, when up jumps the lawyer for the other side—a sort of second-class barrister he was, in a rusty, raggyd gown, and he'd got on a wig that looked as if it hadn't been brushed and powdered lately, while the two tails hung down sideways till he fidgeted it about, when they stuck out behind, as if made for handles to turn his head round by.

"Stop just a minute, my friend," he said, with a regular twang. "Just one or two questions;" and as he spoke he got hold of all his gown, and twisted it into what we boys used to call a "cow tail," and held it under his arm. And then if he didn't badger and bother me about, turning all I'd said this way and that way, and making it seem as I was one of the most audacious liars that ever lived on the face of this world. He seemed to be trying to prove that I was the mortal enemy of Mr Alexander MacTammy, and had been studying from childhood the art of lying, so that I might ruin him in his trade.

I was hot about ten minutes before, but nothing to what I was now. I never felt so ashamed of myself in my life; but I says to myself:

"You're a pretty pet of a villain, Isaac Jenkins, and the sooner you're out of this court, and have hidden that diabolical countenance of yours, the better."

I'd no idea what a bad character I was before, and I felt that Mr. Lawyer must be right, for when I turned round to the judge, just as much as to say: "Ain't this a bit too hot, sir?" he frowned at me, and told me to look on the counsel.

"Yes; look at me, my friend," said the lawyer, "and just repeat that bit of evidence. You said that the plaintiff was a perfect nuisance to the district."

"No, I didn't," I says, getting peppery, for I was so baited and up in a corner that I hardly knew what to do.

"Then what did you say?" says the counsel.

"Why, not that," I says.

"Now, my good man," he says, "don't quibble. What did you come here for?"

"To be insulted, seemingly," I says, quite bold.

"Silence, sir," says some one in the body of the court; and then there was a lot of "hushing" and cries of "order," when my gentleman says to me again:

"You're very sharp, my friend; any one would think you were one of the Sheffield grinders. You don't belong to the trade, do you? I hope you don't place powder in people's breakfast."

Here there was a regular laugh in the court; and of course I was more and more uncomfortable, till after a little more bailing the counsel says:

"I've met with a few stupid witnesses in my time, but really the ignorant blunderhead of that fellow almost exceeds belief."

"Blast!" I says, as I went down; "well, I am rather, but it's being put alongside of some one that's extra sharp makes me show off so badly."

And then there was a bit more of a laugh in the court, as was hushed down again, when the judge spoke very sharply upon the case in question, saying as the tally system was a perfect abomination, and a very curse to poor people, that in some cases he was compelled to adjudicate in favor of the tallymen; but in this matter he was glad to say that he could commit the plaintiff, who had forced goods upon defendant's wife unknown to her husband.

Well, I was very glad to think that Tom had got off, though I couldn't say I liked being badgered about as I had been, but seeing it had been to serve a friend, why, it didn't much matter; and on going over it at home with Betsy, I knew as I couldn't be quite so bad as that man made out, or else I shouldn't have been in our shop so long that out of fifty hands I was the oldest in the shop—that is to say, I had been employed more years. So that soon passed over, while it was quite a treat to see how relieved Tom's wife seemed, and it would have been a clever tallyman that would have got the blind side of her again.

Now, I don't want to say a word against packmen taking their goods round from house to house, and doing business in an honest fashion; it's the temptations they spread to get the people in debt, and then when once they get them under their thumb in that way, it's all over with them. This is the way they got over Tom's wife. Chap comes—that Mr. Alexander MacTammy, licensed hawker, A. B. C. D., but Mr Donald Kamish.

"Don't want anything," says Tom's wife, "not to-day."

But my gentleman knew her weak point, and had got a showy dress piece over his arm, and flourished it about before her eyes, and as soon as she gave one look at it she was done, for Donald put his pack upon the table, unstrapped it in a twinkling, and, in spite of all declarations to the contrary, dragged out first one thing and then another, till the table was covered, and the poor, weak woman confused amongst the many bright things before her.

"The gown would certainly make up very sweetly, and the green one she wore on Sundays was going a bit, but there—it wouldn't do—take them away, please, she had no spare cash that day, and she wouldn't be a purchaser—some other time, perhaps."

"Was that all the reason? Oh, that didn't matter, only to glad to trust such a respectable customer. She could pay him a little when he came around next time, and then again a little, so that it would soon be worked off."

And before Tom's wife could say anything, the dress was folded up and laid upon the side table, and Donald was showing his shawls.

But no; she would not be tempted with one of these—not that day; though Donald was so civil and ready to trust, and really a shilling now and a shilling then, scraped out of the housekeeping, would soon clear it off. But no, not this time; and he must clear his things away, please, for it was nearly twelve, and she was afraid that her master would be back to dinner.

Poor Mrs. Ellis! that was the key to the fortress, and the enemy was let in. "She was afraid her master would be back." Of course, she did not mean him to know of the purchases—not yet, for he would not approve of the way in which they were obtained. She would get them paid for first. Donald Kamish knew his business, and managed to dawdle about till he saw the woman was in a fever of expectation, when he took up a shawl that had been left to the last—the one that had attracted Mrs. Ellis' eyes—and began pressing it upon her, telling her at last, when she was in dread that her husband would come, that he would leave it till he called again; and she, glad to be rid of him at any price, scuffled the things into a drawer, and hurried on the dinner cloth, while Donald Kamish—canny chiel—gave himself a Scotch wink, and artfully entered Mrs. Ellis' name in his pocket day-book for the piece and shawl at cent. per cent. profit, to be paid for by installments. For they were respectable people evidently—the Ellises—tidy, well-furnished cottage, and only two children. So Donald Kamish was satisfied with his morning's work, though Mrs. Ellis' mind was ill at ease all the time her husband was at home; and when he had gone back to work, a peep at the glories of the new goods did not reconcile her to the bit of deceit she was about to practice.

"But never no more," said Mrs. Ellis.

And when Donald came round she paid her installments, and steadily refused to inspect the pack.

Two more visits with the same result, and then came another, when she was not prepared; and feeling nervous at meeting him, Donald Kamish improved the occasion by spinning a little more web round the unfortunate fly, in the shape of some yardsof very cheap calico, such as the poor woman would not have looked at in a shop. So that day, instead of being a little in arrear of debt, Mrs. Ellis found that she had gone backwards, and the next visit had a similar ending; for she felt unable to stand her ground. The visit was paid about half-past two in the afternoon; the room was regularly invaded, as if by right; the pack opened out at once, in spite of requests to the contrary, every declination that nothing more was wanted being passed over as if not spoken; for Donald Kamish was well up to his trade and knew what he was about, and now, having firmly secured his victim, he was looking to his profits.

And so time went on till Donald had by degrees sneaked out of his captive probably the prime cost of his goods, still holding a heavy balance against her in his books, and "planting" any other thing he liked—probably tea, which went very quickly, since it always took a spoonful more than the shop tea-to make it as Tom liked; for he grumbled if his tea wasn't good, and, being a man who took little beer, he could hardly be blamed for his complaint.

At last, to her surprise, Mrs. Ellis was visited by a younger and very mannered man—very blunt, very hard, and very unheard to deal with—Mr. Alexander MacTammy, in fact, and he informed her that he had taken Mr Kamish's business and bought his debts, so that future payments must be made to him. And now it was that poor Mrs. Ellis found out her mistake, and would have done well to have told Tom; but she did not; only struggled on, poor fly as she was, fluttering and beating about, while at every effort she made there was a piece more web spun round her, till she was quite in despair. Sandy MacTammy could be as smooth and polished as one of his native pebbles, but he could also be as rough and hard; and when Mrs. Ellis thought that a little firmness would help her, she found out that it was the right article, but that she was bringing it into play too late, for it ought to have been used in the days of Sandy's predecessor. With Sandy it was pay up, or take something else; and that rascal at last grew so abusive, and led the poor woman such a life, that she was glad, as I said before, to apply to my wife for help, and got her at last to come and stay with her when she expected Sandy's visit.

And then the fellow tried it on with Betsy; but he'd got hold of the wrong customer there, as he soon found, for she isn't above giving any one a piece of her mind, Betsy isn't, and she made Mr MacTammy a present of a small piece more than once. So that the upshot of it all was that the packman threatened poor Mrs. Ellis that if she would not take what he wanted to leave, or pay him off, which he knew she could not do, he would inform her husband and apply to him at the workshop, and then he took himself off.

That was the last straw that broke the camel's back, for as soon as he was gone Mrs. Ellis plumped herself on the floor, threw her apron over her face—Betsy told me—and had a good cry, then she ran upstairs and popped her bonnet on, asked Betsy to mind the children, and if she didn't come and fetch Tom out of the shop and into the yard, and tell him all about it. Of course he was put out, but they soon made it up, and he came back into the shop and told me all about it—fine and vexed, but at the same time glad his wife had done what was right at last. And so we talked it over together, and the end of it all was the county courting, for Tom wouldn't pay; while, after being nonsuited, Mr. MacTammy was glad enough to come and take the goods back, but not half so glad as Mrs. Ellis said she was to get rid of them.

Soon after Mr. Alexander MacTammy sold his business to one Mr. Nicol Baird, but he has never been allowed to put his head inside Ellis's place, for Mrs. Ellis says if there's anything she "can't abear, it's a tallyman."

What Gold Will Do.

A Western paper ridicules the idea that military forces can prevent mining adventurers from penetrating and "prospecting" in the Black Hills region, in this peculiar style:

Keeping 10,000 famished cows out of an unfenced field of a hundred square miles of succulent corn in July would be mere pastime compared with this feat which the hero of Atlanta undertakes. It is more like an attempt to drive the grasshoppers from Minnesota and Nebraska. Let gold from the rude rockers of the Black Hills rivers be actually exhibited in paying quantities in the Chamber of Commerce of Chicago, and the good General Sherman may proclaim, threaten, declaim and fulminate, in the name of the irresistible United States of America, but he can no more stop the immigration to those tempting Dakota knobs than he can keep water from running down hill. The invaders would continue to hurrah for Sherman, and respect the authority of Uncle Sam, but they would obey neither. Gold is an irresistible magnet. It is universal fetish, and men render to it primary allegiance.

THAT DARTER.—Gen. Perkins, of Kentucky, was once canvassing that State with Tom Marshall in a hotly-contested election. He was boasting one day that his father was a cooper, that he, didn't belong to the kid-glove aristocracy, etc. His great fondness was for whisky, and the more he drank the prouder he became of being the son of a cooper. Marshall, in replying to one of Perkins' speeches, said: "Fellow citizens, this man's father may have been a very good cooper; I don't deny that, but I do say, gentlemen, that he put a mighty poor head into that whisky barrel."

A Strange Murder.

Mrs. Margaret E. Bingham, a widow, was found dead in the cellar of her house in East Boston. Mrs. Bingham lived with her mother, Mrs. Mary A. Lovejoy, as did also a younger sister. At two o'clock in the afternoon Mrs. Bingham was not seen about the house, and her mother supposed her to be at one of the neighbors not far away on some errand. At four o'clock Miss Lovejoy, a sister of the deceased, descended to the first floor of the house—as, it seems, the sitting room was on the second floor—and found the outside door and the doors leading to the cellar open. Nothing was thought of this occurrence, and the doors were closed, and Miss Lovejoy returned to the sitting room. At about eight o'clock in the evening Mrs. Lovejoy went to the cellar and there found her daughter lying lifeless upon the cellar bottom.

The police were at once notified, and an investigation began. The body of the victim was lying on the back with the feet toward the stairs. The mouth was found to be filled to the utmost capacity with gravel and earth. Some of the stones were as large as English walnuts, and one had been forced down the throat as far as the epiglottis, which alone was sufficient to cause death. Several slight bruises of contusions were discovered on different parts of the body. On the throat were the marks of fingers, tightly compressed, showing also the imprint of the nails, indicating that great force had been employed. Portions of Mrs. Bingham's artificial hair lay near the body, and the comb which she wore in her hair at the time was found broken into numerous pieces. Blood covered the face and besprinkled the floor of the cellar, which being in many places decayed was torn up, showing that a struggle ensued between the victim and her murderer. In one place, where the floor had been broken and torn away, the earth had evidently been scooped up by the hands and used as above stated.

When the body was discovered, and before an examination began, the friends of the deceased believed that Mrs. Bingham's death was caused by a sudden fit of some kind, or by a fall, but the marks of violence on the person, and the forcing the stones into the throat, preclude the possibility of such an interpretation of the affair. The finding of the doors of the house open at about four o'clock, at or near which time the tragedy must have occurred—for the body of the deceased was cold when found and hence must have lain nearly three hours—is a suspicious circumstance and points to a possible solution of the mystery. Mrs. Bingham's object in going to the cellar at that time cannot be accounted for except by supposing that she was attracted there by something unusual. One of the many tramps or thieves may have entered the house, and, alarmed by the approach of Mrs. Bingham, opened the first door at hand and found himself in the cellar, whither, attracted by the noise, she may have gone and met her fate.

Snuff Dipping.

A Providence (R. I.) tobacconist has put up a sign in his shop window, giving notice that he sells "Snuff for dipping," and the *Journal* of that city waxes irate over the introduction of this filthy habit. Strange as it may appear, "dipping" is confined almost entirely to women, and is practiced to a much greater extent than would be imagined. Of course it would be almost useless to indicate to a woman capable of "dipping" that she is a fool, but perhaps some who are acquiring the habit "just for fun," or because their companions urge them, or for some equally frivolous reason, might be saved from the debasement if convinced of what is a widely-known fact, that persistence will make their voices harsh, gave them pinched faces and hollow eyes, and shortly transform the most attractive girl into a repulsive, prematurely aged creature. It does really seem as though there are enough healthful and decent pleasures and stimulants at the command of both sexes and all classes to satisfy even the most exacting, and prevent their emulating savages.

Settling Their Troubles.

It is a recognized doctrine of the Grangers that they shall not go to law among themselves, and that when misunderstandings arise they shall be arranged by arbitration. This method will secure as just and proper a settlement as by the courts, and generally it will be directed by the same class of men, for jurymen will be Grangers and justices of the peace are likely enough Grangers. A resort to law has become notoriously uncertain, and lawyers themselves admit that there is no more telling how a jury will decide than there is as to where lightning will strike. Nothing need be said against lawyers; their services are certainly needed in the adjustment of estates, in drawing contracts, and in making wise provisions for business men, but they should never be employed to help on neighborhood quarrels. England and the United States did a wise and noble act when they arbitrated at Geneva.

LIGHT APPLICATION.—Customer—I want a mourning suit. Shopman—What is the bereavement, may I ask? Customer—My mother-in-law. Shopman—Mr. Brown, show the gentleman to the light affliction department.

A BULLET IN THE BRAIN.

An Interesting Medical Case—The Vital Parts of the System.

It is some days, says the New York *Herald*, since a bullet weighing half an ounce was lodged in the brain of Mr. Carruth, the Vineland editor, and he is still alive; and this fact is scarcely comprehensible to the many, who conceive the brain as in itself so essentially vital that any injury to it is followed inevitably and almost immediately by death. Inde d, popular knowledge is only divided between the brain and the heart as the essential seats of vitality; and it was a great puzzle to people when, some years ago, a pistol bullet was lodged in the heart of the well known Bill Poole, and that comparatively decent bravo of city poli ics did not immediately die. In Poole's case the bullet was certainly lodged in the muscular walls of the heart, and it might have been as safe there as in almost any other muscle, if repose and attention had eased the labor of the heart tul careful nature could have reinforced the walls and provided against accidents; but an enemy was permitted to enter his room too early—there was a new altercation, an excitement, and, the heart being forced to an untimely energy, the thin septum of muscle that kept the bullet in a safe place was broken through, the function of the organ was interfered with and death came. It is just as certain in this case that Carruth's brain is wounded—yet he lives; and people who find that a shot in heart or brain may yet not be fatal, will begin to mistrust their revolvers.

It is not impossible for a man to live with the most serious injury to the brain, and even to live for many years. Every medical museum has specimens which exhibit that life is not necessarily cut short by the presence in the brain of substances presumably as injurious as bullets. In a museum at Montpellier, in France, is the skull of a soldier who lived many years with a bullet in his brain, and one can see plainly the evidence of the efforts made by nature, like a skillful engineer, to prevent interference with her ordinary operations. Assisted, perhaps, by some shreds of the internal periosteum, she had constructed a process of bone under the bullet—between it and the brain—and reduced it to, the character of a harmless neighbor. In the practice of Dr. Detmond, of this city, we believe there once occurred the case of a man who, in some blasting operations, had a sort of small crowbar or rock drill driven through his brain—into the head at one side and out at the other—and who recovered from the wound at the time, but died subsequently from its effects by the formation of an abcess and the exhausting drain made by a large pyogenic tract. Cases might be produced in illustration to almost any extent.

Wounds in the brain are fatal immediately, as a rule, by the fact that they open large arteries or that they injure parts essential to the performance of some of the absolutely necessary functions, like respiration; and they are fatal later, by leading to inflammation. Arteries and large veins are so ramified in the brain that it is scarcely possible to shoot into it without inducing extensive hemorrhage, and the blood thus let out from the vessels does not flow away by the wound, but is plugged in by the bullet or by the elasticity of the jelly-like substance, and acts as the same fluid does in case of apoplexy, by pressure and interference with cerebral functions. But it is possible to put in a bullet without opening either any considerable artery or large vein, and without touching the parts of the brain that preside over the operations of animal life. This is, apparently, what has occurred in Carruth's case. He was shot in the back of the head, and the bullet went upward and to the right. It is perhaps lodged against the bone at the summit of the right cerebral hemisphere. Or if it reached that point with the force just short of what was necessary to penetrate it has passed by the inclination of the bone to a point not far from the right eye.

As the man reasons and is conscious the interior portion of the hemisphere is not greatly injured and is not much, if at all, pressed upon by a clot. It is not probable, therefore, that the arteries near the eye are opened, yet the circulation of the eye is interfered with, as is indicated by the condition of the lid and by the condition of the eye itself, for the optic nerve is not injured, and the loss of sight is due to trouble caused, perhaps, by pressure, and it may be by pressure of the bullet in the immediate vicinity of the orbital chamber.

An Example and a Fact.

A few years ago the Pennsylvania Legislature abolished all taxation on mortgages, bonds, notes, due-bills, and bank accounts. The result was that the rate of interest immediately declined on all money offered for loan on real estate security, and six per cent. is the usual rate in Pennsylvania for mortgage loans since the repeal of the liability to taxation, whereas it was previously eight to nine per cent. People can now borrow all the money they want at six per cent. on landed security, and six per cent. has also become the common rate of interest since taxing notes and credits was abolished.

There is nothing better than pure water to assist the healing of flesh wounds, either upon a horse or man.

History of Vineland.

Charles K. Landis was virtually the architect of the town of Vineland, N. J. In accordance with a plan conceived by himself he carved out of a tract that for its abject sterility had obtained the name of the "Barrens," a handsome town now containing more than eleven thousand inhabitants. Previous to 1861 the region in and about Vineland was thinly settled, the population at best being poor and unthrifty. The soil was light and unsuited to general agriculture. The chief staple of the community at that time was scrub-oak and pine trees, which were cut to supply fuel for the neighboring glass factories. Landis' plan was to form a colony and reclaim a portion of this desert. He bought 16,000 acres where the town now stands, and subsequently 14,000 acres more adjoining. In August, 1861, he took possession and began to carry out his idea of development. He first laid out the town site in the center of his domain and then the surrounding land into tracts, varying in area from ten to fifty acres. Thoroughfares were opened, so that even the smallest parcels should be accessible. The lands were advertised extensively throughout the country, tracts lying within thirty-four miles of Philadelphia being offered at $25 per acre on reasonable terms of credit, but on condition that the purchaser made certain improvements within one year after buying. These improvements consisted principally in the erection of a cheap dwelling and the clearing of a certain amount of land. Landis procured the passage of a law prohibiting the straying of cattle within the limits of the township containing this estate, which finds it unnecessary for settlers to erect fences. Measures were inaugurated to prevent the introduction of dram-shops in the town, the Legislature granting to the inhabitants the right by annual vote to decide whether the sale of liquor in the town should be allowed or not. Factories of various kinds were established, and the people induced to organize institutions for the diffusion of education and social culture. The best facilities for marketing the products of the community were also obtained. The price for land at first established was not changed as the success of the enterprise continued, thus removing any appearance of speculation. Twelve years after the purchase of the land Vineland had a population of 11,000, the greater part of the people having immigrated there from the New England States. There was some suffering among those who went to the place with insufficient means, but a few years of hard work placed them in easier circumstances. Meantime their children had the advantages of good schools and churches. In the year 1872 the expenses for police amounted to but $25, and for the support of the poor $350. More than twenty-five schoolhouses and ten churches have been built.

The Fitch Diamonds.

One of the most curious pieces of legislation in the last United States Congress was a resolution regarding the wedding present of a diamond necklace and earrings from the Khedivo of Egypt to Gen. Sherman's daughter.

The resolution does not exempt the present from duty, but merely authorizes her husband, who is an officer, in the United States service, to accept it. After this became a law, it was found that the government was still entitled to the duty, and that was exactly what the resolution was intended to avoid, but the terms were insufficient. The words "free of duty" were suggested after the word "accept," but several Senators said it was unnecessary.

When the defect was known, another resolution was offered, and it would have passed, but Gen. Sherman went to the Capitol and protested against it as a rigmarole of foolishness. He said he did not want any resolution passed making the diamonds free of duty.

Engineer Fitch has not the money to spare to pay such an enormous amount of duty as is required, and his wife would not be apt to wear the necklace under any circumstances. Gen. Sherman is not a wealthy man, and cannot support such extravagance.

The present is now in custody of the collector of the port of New York, where it will no doubt remain till next winter, when something will be done about it. These diamonds have been subject to so much talk and inspection that almost their exact value is ascertained. Their value is not $400,000, as has been asserted, or anything like it. They are worth $65,000 to $70,000 gold, and the duty on them is about $17,500.

A Good Way.

They have in Ulster county, if we may credit the Syracuse *Courier*, a new and effectual way of settling legal difficulties, much to the disgust of the legal procession, who are in a fair way of being starved out. Nine suits were commenced there a few days ago, and the lawyers contemplated a profitable month. Court assembled, and one suit was called, the principals looking fierce, the witnesses interested and the lawyers smiling. Before the opening speech, with its usual vituperation and misconstruction, was finished, a grand man, William Aley, appeared on the scene. He called the litigants aside, prayed with them long and earnestly, and did not leave them until they had shaken hands and made up.

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1875.

Long Suffering New York.

If the people of any State in the Union should long, with unutterable longings, to be delivered from the burdens of Democratic misgovernment and corruption, it is the overburdened and long-suffering taxpayers of the Empire State—the Empire and paradise of thelves, corruptionists, and unalloyed Democracy. Hardly have the people thrown off, or attempted to throw off, rather, the yoke of Tweed and his gang, when they find that they are being plundered at the rate of millions yearly by another cunningly contrived Democratic institution called the Canal Ring. Whatever may have been Gov. Tilden's motive in exposing the thieving operations of his own political friends, he did it well, and indeed no one could be better qualified from past affiliations to speak knowingly in the matter. The New York Democratic press, while inwardly cursing the Governor for meddling with the game of his friends, assume a specious enthusiasm in his support. These frauds of the Democratic canal board are no new thing. They were exposed and denounced by Gov. Dix, but Tilden and other *reform* Democrats, although fully aware of their existence, maintained a politic silence, and the charges were unsustained. Tilden has gained some little reputation as a reformer, upon which he floated into the office he now holds, and with an eye upon the Presidency he has determined to sacrifice his more disreputable political supporters, or even the party for the sake of strengthening that reputation. There is a widening breach in the Democratic party of that State in consequence, yet such is the talent of Democratic politicians for compromising and "fixing things" that we hardly believe it will be permanent.

One of the miserable subterfuges of the New York Democratic papers to extricate their party leaders from their present disgraceful position is the attempt to make it appear that the infamous Canal Ring is not composed exclusively of Democrats, but that several leading Republicans are members of it. Investigation shows, however, that every one of the men now classed as Republicans by these Democratic journals went over with Greeley to the Democracy in 1872. They were all "Liberals" and are now all Democrats. Under the pretext that they could not support Grant they fastened themselves more firmly upon the New York State Treasury, and for the sake of plunder entered into a secret alliance with the Democracy.

The Republican party of New York has always been against the Canal Ring, and Governor Tilden's main backing, in his pending attack upon it, comes from the Republican press, and the Republican members of the Legislature. The infamy of the terrible thefts committed upon the State, by the canal conspirators, belongs solely to the Democrats and the Democratic party; and the fact that the State has been robbed of millions upon millions by these Democratic thieves will go a great way toward satisfying the people that it is no longer safe to entrust the affairs of government to Democratic hands.

The full returns of the New Hampshire results give five members of the Senate to the Republicans and five to the Democrats, with two vacancies, which will be filled with Republicans by the House, in which body we have 169 members and the opposition 131, a Republican majority of 9, which will be swelled to 11 on joint ballot. Yet Hughes will tell the readers of the *Reporter* the Democrats won the day in New Hampshire!

When the Democratic State Treasurer of Georgia turns up short in his accounts over a half a million, the Democratic papers of that State call it an "irregularity" and an "inaccuracy." What sturdy reformers those Democrats are, to be sure.

The *World* evidently had Wallace in mind when it said, "Perhaps the wisest thing a new Senator can do is to hold his peace until he has learned how best to command the attention of the Senate."

The decrease of over three millions and a half in the public debt, for the month of March, speaks well for Secretary Bristow's management of the national finances.

Hartranft.

None of us can forget the vile slanders and bitter denunciations that were heaped upon Governor Hartranft by the Democratic and so-called Liberal press, when he was a candidate for election to the office he now holds. It is well that we do not forget it in view of the fact that since his election he has more than fulfilled the promises of his friends, and given the lie to the assertions of his enemies, in the able and honest administration that he has given us. Never was a candidate for office more foully slandered than he, and Pennsylvania has never had a purer, more honest and more able Governor. The New York *Tribune* was his most reckless and cruel slanderer during the campaign preceding his election, and now even that mendacious sheet is forced to admit that he is a model Governor, and has faithfully and ably met the duties and responsibilities of his office. He will without doubt, as he truly deserves, receive a renomination at the Republican convention in May. We will await with interest to see what new lies will be invented by the Democratic press, to injure his success. They cannot hope to defeat him, for the people have learned to rely upon his integrity and despise his slanderers.

The spirit of Democracy is revealed in the fact that a proposition has been brought before the Democratic Legislature of New York to refund out of the Treasury of the State the moneys paid by any citizen of New York to procure a substitute to serve for him under the drafts ordered during the late war.

Sixty-Eight Rebel soldiers in Congress, and more coming, if Democrats have their say. Let us hear something from the Democratic press about military government now. Or will a military government of the United States by soldiers of the Confederate States be just the thing?—Buffalo *Express*.

It is really sad, as viewed by Democratic journals, that Fitz John Porter should not be allowed a new trial. General Pope, the commander whose orders he disobeyed, was a Republican, and those killed because of the disobedience were only common soldiers, who belonged to Union army. The advantages of his disobedience accrued to the Southerners, and therefore, there is much sensitiveness felt for the poor fellow. He wants to be acquitted, that he may be made a Major General.

The Democratic branch of the State Legislature having left Treasurer Mackey without any resources to meet the current expenses of the Government, there is much inconvenience felt by those holding warrants on him because of his inability to pay. The Harrisburg correspondence of the Philadelphia *Press* says:

It is stated by those who hold drafts that as soon as the New York & Erie Railroad Company pays certain back and due taxes, which it is expected to do this week, drafts will be paid at the counter of the State Treasury. The shortness of the Treasury operates very grievously on the managers of some of the soldiers' orphan's schools, who have their accruing spring expenses to meet, their usual April payments to make, but who have been unable, up to this time, since January 1, to meet their obligations for the reason stated.

Gov. Hartranft has so ably and honestly performed his duties as Governor as to win the admiration of citizens of other States as well as of his own. The Baltimore American says in its issue of the 16th ult:

Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, is a striking instance of the injustice so often inflicted by the indiscriminate attacks of partisan newspapers upon public men. When he was nominated for the office which he now holds he was abused and defamed to an extent that had no limit inside of decency or truth. He was accused of being the mere creature of a ring, of having acted dishonestly in the position of Auditor of the State, which he then held, and as being put forward as the instrument of those who contemplated further frauds upon the State. Notwithstanding all this he was elected, and has been so upright, faithful and able in the discharge of his official duties that even his opponents now join in declaring him to be an excellent Governor and a model official. As for his political friends, their estimate is expressed in a unanimous intention to renominate him, and a firm belief that he cannot be beaten. And they are probably right, for notwithstanding the demoralization of politics, a really honest and able public officer finds that the people remember his good deeds when they render their verdict at the polls.

COAL FIELDS OF McKEAN CO.

[Continued]

Lafayette Township.—*Alton, Bullswille, Bond and Davis Veins.*

By O. J. Hamlin, Esq.

Semi-bituminous coal was first discovered in this township by a Mr. Seely, who was hunting in the vicinity of the Bond vein in 1857. He noticed the outcropping of stone coal on the bank or edge of a small ravine, and on examination found it to be coal, and procured a contract for the land, embracing what is now known as the "Bond Vein." Soon after this discovery a Mr. Owen found an outcropping of what was then called the "Owen Bed," now known as the Buttsville coal, soon followed by the finding of coal on the farm of Luther Davis, called the "Davis Bed."

Coal has also been found at many other localities in this township, but, so far as now known, not of sufficient thickness to be paying workable veins. Perhaps more thorough tests will prove them more favorable. The Alton vein was a good semi-bituminous coal, but its deposits were of limited extent, and I believe it is now either exhausted or has been mined to a *fault*, and the work is suspended. The Davis Bed coal is a bituminous, and consequently highly inflammable, soft and pitchy. I believe it has either run out or been mined to *fault*. Whether so or not, work in that mine has been suspended. The Buttsville is a good semi-bituminous coal, and has been quite extensively worked. The first strata worked has, I believe, run out, but they have a second vein nearly to mine of 4 to 5 feet in thickness.

The Bond vein is a good coal, for generating steam, and excellent for an open fire grate. It seems to be much like a semi-bituminous and semi-cannel coal a portion almost as hard as anthracite; it evidently contains a good deal of what is called *Petrolene*, which is the basis of petroleum or coal oil. This vein is the principal one now being worked. The mine is under the superintendence of Jas. E. Butts, Jr., who is, I believe, a part owner. The Bond vein now measures, as I am told, 4 to 5 feet.

Some 12 to 14 years ago a Mr. Tilden, from Boston, Mass., undertook the manufacture of coal oil from the Lafayette coal, by a process of melting the coal into coal tar and then refining it. A good deal of money was spent in the operation, which did not turn out successful; and as at about that time the coal oil or petroleum was produced from wells sunk at Tidioute, Titusville, and elsewhere, the Tilden enterprise was abandoned.

In about 1865 a railroad was built by the New York & Erie Company from Carrollton, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., to connect the latter road with the Lafayette coal mines, a distance, I believe, of about 25 miles, since which time this branch road has been in constant operation transporting coal, and now daily ships, as I am informed, about 100 tons.

The U. S. Census of 1870 contains the following in reference to the Lafayette coal mines in this county: "One mine; 60 men and boys employed; 21,353 tons produced."

The Lafayette mines are located on the table lands of that township, about 9 to 12 miles west from Smethport, and at about the same elevation or altitude as are the Clermont mines. They are evidently the northern limit of the Fifth Coal Basin in Pennsylvania, and it seems probable that the whole basin outcrops there toward the north, making it uncertain whether these mines will prove permanently productive.

Semi-bituminous coal has been found in many other localities in this county. East of the Clermont mines an opening has been made in Norwich township, on the ridge near the summit of the hill south of the east branch of the Nannundah creek, by Messrs. Leroy Lyman, of Potter county, Thos. King, of Smethport, and Capt. Simpson, of Connecticut, and good coal found, but whether in sufficient quantity to warrent planting a colliery or building a railroad remains yet to be seen. Also, east of Norwich four corners there is the Winans bed, and near this to the east are several other coal openings. Whether this locality will warrant the planting of a colliery and branch railroad will need to be decided by tests yet to be made. There is also a thick vein of coal found west of the Clermont mines, two miles or so distant from Clermont, called the Heitman bed, on (I believe) the property of Gen. Kane, and another I believe on his property at Howard Hill, near Marvin creek. These latter beds are not as yet being brought into practical use. There are doubtless other coal beds in this county with which I am not acquainted, indeed new veins are discovered quite frequently. Besides the coal seams already mentioned, there are those of Backus, Chadwick and Rogers, lying northwesterly of Clermont, and being a part of the same coal basin; and also the Butterfield bed lying south and east of Clermont. How many of these seams will prove workable veins will need to be tested fully by trial-pits and drill borings.

Iron Ores and Limestone.

Nearly all the coal beds in this county bear unmistakable evidence of the presence of iron, in the form of bisulphide or sulphuretted pyrites of iron, as also of some Band ore among the coal seams. The ores are to be classed as belonging to the series of clay iron stone ores common to the carbonaceous period, consisting mostly of brown hematite and red oxide of iron ores, found in stratified beds or veins of from two to three feet in thickness; as also occasionally a bog iron ore in small pockets, with some marly ochre. These deposits of ore are accompanied by beds or sometimes strata of Limestone in small quantities. Some of it is good carbonate of lime, but too limited in quantity to be worked on a large scale; perhaps, however, enough to flux the iron ores accompanying them. I believe Gen. Kane owns a bed two or three miles west of Williamsville of much greater extent than those found at Clermont. The class of ores found at Clermont and vicinity generally yield about 40 per cent. of iron, and possibly may in the course of time be deemed of sufficient importance to pay for the erection of furnaces. Iron ores of the description above stated are found in different localities in the vicinity of the Lafayette mines and in various other places in different parts of the county. As a whole, McKean county may justly be ranked as one of the mineral counties of the State.

Morse's Favorite

$5

WASHER.

THE undersigned having secured the exclusive right of sale of Morse's Favorite Washer in the counties of

CAMERON,	CRAWFORD,
CLINTON,	ELK,
FOREST,	ERIE,
M'KEAN,	POTTER, and
	WARREN,

Are prepared to dispose of either County, township or individual rights.

REFERENCES:

The undersigned ladies of Smethport and vicinity, having used Morse's Favorite Washer in their families, have permitted us to refer to them for proof of its many excellencies as a family servant:

Mrs. A N. Taylor,	Mrs. S. F. Beckwith,
" C K Sartwell,	" John Stoddard,
" H N Powell,	" James Howard,
" John Grigsby,	" Emma Gifford,
" John B Taylor,	" Wm. Sherwood,
" D L Knapp,	" Horace Vanokirk,
" Wm. Hazlett,	" H F Barbour.

KNAPP & TAYLOR.
JOHN TAYLOR.

D. L. KNAPP.
Smethport, Pa., July 1, 1874.

JOSHUA DAVIS. G. M. JAMES

DAVIS & JAMES.

Dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed

Clothing, Notions,

Hardware and General Merchandise.

KANE, PA.

W. T. Callar,

DEALER IN

Drugs, Paints,

Oils, Fancy Goods,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

KANE, PA.

DRAYING.

This is to give notice that I am prepared to do all kinds of draying between Smethport and Lafayette's on the most reasonable terms. All orders attended to promptly and faithfully.

ABNER B. TUBBS.

Sept. 10, 1874.

E. R. SHATTUCK,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Wines and Liquors,

OLEAN, N. Y.

Particular attention given to orders by mail or telegraph. Small or large quantities carefully boxed and shipped.

Orphan's Court Sale.

In the estate of EDWARD TRACY, dec'd

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of Orphan's Court held in and for the county of McKean on the 27th day of Feb. 1875, we the undersigned administrators of the said estate of Edward Tracy, deceased, will expose to public sale on the 20th day of April A. D 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M., all the real estate of said decedent, consisting of a farm of about seventy-two acres of land situate in Keating township, McKean county, containing one frame dwelling house, one frame barn, one frame corn and grain house, and an orchard of about one hundred apple trees, all bearing. Said sale to be made subject to the following terms, to wit:—One-third of purchase money to be paid in cash; one-third in one year; and one-third at the death of Bridget Tracy, the Widow, of said decedent; the latter two payments with their interest payable annually, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

A. DEELLY,
E. TRACY,
Guardians.

1875-3-6

Farm for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his farm situate about one-fourth of a mile southwest of Bradford borough on the Bradford and Lafayette road. Said farm contains 120 acres of land, with 100 acres improved; is well watered and has good farm buildings and a good orchard thereon. It is in close proximity to the developed oil territory, and shows undoubted surface indications of oil.

ALSO—Fifteen cows, a three-horse power threshing machine, and various farming utensils, will be sold with the farm or separately.

TERMS.—Part cash, balance on time with good security. DAVID ROGERS.

Bradford, Pa. April 1, 1874-3m

Executor's Notice.

WHEREAS Letters Testamentary to the estate of Asahel Wright, deceased, of Otto township have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands or claims against the same, will make known the same, without delay.

G. N. HACKETT,
MARIAN CHEVALIER,
Executors.

—$20—

WILL BUY A

FIRST MORTGAGE PREMIUM BOND

OF THE

N. Y. INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.

These Bonds are issued for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a building in the City of New York, to be used for a

Perpetual World's Fair.

A permanent home, where every manufacturer can exhibit and sell his goods, and every patentee can show his invention; a [centre of industry which will prove a vast benefit to the whole country.

For this purpose the Legislature of the State of New York has granted a charter to a number of our most wealthy and respectable merchants, and these gentlemen have purchased no less than eight blocks of the most valuable land in the City of New York. The building to be erected will be seven stories high (150 feet in height), surmounted by a magnificent dome, and will cover a space of 22 acres. It will be constructed of Iron, Brick and Glass, and made fire-proof. The bonds, which are all for $20 each, are secured by a first mortgage on the land and building, and for the purpose of making them popular, the directors have decided to have quarterly drawings of $150,000 each; this money being the interest on the amount of the whole loan.

Every bondholder must receive at least $21 00 but he may receive

$100,000!

Or $25,000, or $10,000, or $5,000, &c. &c.

1st Series Drawing April 5, '75.

Capital Premium, $100,000.

These Drawings take place every THREE MONTHS and eventually EVERY BOND will participate in them.

Address, for Bonds and full information

Morgenthau, Bruno & Co.

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

23 Park Row, N. Y.

POST OFFICE DRAWER 29.

Remit by Draft on N. Y. City Banks, Registered Letter, or P. O. Money Order.

Postponements impossible under this plan.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES RECEIVED.

U. S. Internal Revenue.

SPECIAL TAXES,

May 1, 1875, to April 30, 1876.

THE REVISED STATUTES of the United States, Sections 3232, 3237, 3236, and 3240, require every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX, to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a STAMP denoting the payment of said SPECIAL TAX for the Special Tax Year beginning May 1, 1875, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1875.

The taxes embraced within the provisions of the law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in malt liquors	25 00
Dealer in leaf tobacco	100 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1000	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses or other animals)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses or other animals)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse or other animal)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyance)	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person, or trade, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to E. COWAN, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue at Warren, Warren County, Pa., and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1875, and WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

J. W. DOUGLASS,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1875. 2144

THE GREAT CAUSE OF Human Misery.

Just Published, in a sealed Envelope. Price 6 cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa induced by Self-abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

The Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers,

Chas. J. C. Cline & Co.,

127 Bowery, New York; P.O. Box 4586

For Sale.

FIVE HORSES, 3 mules, (broken to mine work), a quantity of harness, 63 coal cars, Pittsburgh pattern, 1 set Harness, 4-tons Mine Scales, Wagons, Job sleds, 1 set Drilling Tools, tested, complete, with cattle joints, Railroad tools, 2 Climax Mowers, and 1 Combined Reaper and Mower, Cultivators, Harrows, Plows, &c., &c. Also a quantity of mixed coal and a large quantity of MINE Straw iron.

Apply to

L. W. Crawford,
Lafayette, McKean Co. Pa.

12-17-tf

Hotel for Sale.

THE BENNETT HOUSE,

IN SMETHPORT, PA., is offered for sale. This Hotel is located at the County seat of McKean county, and is the best hotel property in the county, and will be sold at a reasonable price and upon easy terms. Any one wishing to purchase a Hotel property will do well to examine it. For any further information, call upon or address the proprietor.

WM. HASKELL.

Smethport, April 2, 1874.

West Street Hotel.

Nos. 40, 42, 44 & 46 West Street.

NEW YORK.

A TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

ROOMS 50 and 75 cents per DAY. CHARGES very MODERATE. The best meat and vegetables in the market. BEST BEDS in the city.

P. T. BARRITT, Proprietor.

12—12—6 mos.

Administrator's Notice.

WHEREAS, LETTERS TESTAMENTARY to the Estate of ZEBNARIAH MORRISON deceased, of Hamilton township, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands or claims against the same will make known the same without delay.

FRANK MORRISON,
Administrator.

May 18, 1875.

FOUTZ'S

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,

B. O. Smith & Co's

EXCELSIOR!

FALL OF 1874.

Our purchases for this Fall are large and exceedingly choice in character; we have received large invoices of staple and fancy goods, and many job lots that will be sold at job prices. Both goods are much lower in price than they have been since the war. Our large and varied stock of

Domestic & Foreign

Dress Goods

cannot be equalled. Without enumerating, it includes all the market furnishes. Our

Stock of Shawls

includes many novelties; gloves and hosiery for men, women and children, kid, dog skin, lile, silk, &c. An immense stock of

Bugle and Beaded Fringes,

Passamentains necklaces, &c., for trimming dresses, sacques, &c. Beaded beltings and gimps. A large stock of

Hamburg Edgiags,

and insertions; a full line of white goods, including Marseilles quilts, piques, figured, plain and satin striped, linens, damasks, napkins, towels, handkerchiefs, &c.

Great Bargains

in job lots of Sardinia grey cloths, cassimeres, vestings, waterproofs, Kentucky jeans, flannels for children; an attractive assortment of notions and umbrellas. We are agents for Johnson's fine

Shoes for Ladies

and for ymmons' hand made shoes for gents. The fall styles of hats and caps for gents and boys. A beautiful line of carpets, tapestry and ingrain.

Wall and Window

paper, oil shades, Nottingham lace and damask curtains.

All the above

Bought for Cash,

and will be sold for the same at satisfactory prices.

Come soon or send your orders.

B. O. Smith & Co.

Olean, Sept. 24, 1874.

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1875.

Yeas and Miscellaneous.

— Men who never do wrong seldom do anything.

— See the Mercantile Appraisement in another column.

— Decoration Day and Fourth of July fall on Sunday this year.

— The Olean House will be reopened about the 20th of this month.

— J. P. Wendel has a nice lot of fresh butter that he can warrant to be good.

— Don't get excited; the Governor hasn't signed the new License bill yet.

— The Methodist choir will meet for rehearsal at the church Saturday evening.

— Andrew Curtin, the once popular Governor, has been helping the Democrats in Connecticut.

— Mr. Bishop, late of the Oil City DERRICK, has become the managing editor of the Buffalo EXPRESS.

— It costs less to take the MINER a year than a diligent hen can earn in a month at the present price of eggs.

— Some of our exchanges are publishing a remedy for scarlet fever. The best remedy we know of is to send for a good doctor.

— F. W. Knox is to erect an elegant mansion in Coudersport this season. He shouldn't put on too much style because he has become an Editor.

— Spring is here. We know it, because Squire Ford has come out of winter quarters and commenced "slicking up" his premises. It's a sign that never fails.

— Will the popular game of base ball be revived here this season? We understand that the Port Allegany club shows signs of life. What say the "Wild Cats?"

— It is said that the Allegany was up to within eighteen inches of the new McKean & Buffalo bridge last week. Not much chance for rafting at high water at that's the case.

— Reaction. At Washington Court House, Ohio, where the crusaders won their first victory and cleaned out every saloon, there are now fifteen—two more than before the crusade.

— The citizens of Rock Haven, Williamsport, and other towns on the Susquehanna, are very much elated because the break up came and went and they were not washed away.

— The much talked of Beatty oil well in Warren has been locked up, and the proprietor carries the key. The papers of that place do not talk oil so big as they did, in consequence.

— The Wellsboro GAZETTE says that one of the most gifted lady teachers of Wellsboro will be a candidate for the office of Superintendent of Common Schools of Tioga county this fall.

— The general topic of conversation on the street Tuesday was the location of the new jail. As far as we were able to judge the decision of the Commissioners met with the general favor.

— According to his evidence, when Beecher took the editorship of the Christian Union the paper had not over 1000 paying subscribers. Three months thereafter it had 30,000 subscribers.

— The recent high water has caused some damage to the McKean & Buffalo track. Two "breaks" were made by the water, one near Coryville and one about a mile above this borough. Both have been repaired.

— We aim to make the MINER a first-class local county paper, one that no citizen will be ashamed of. To that end, we solicit local news from all parts of the county. Send in the items; we will put them in shape.

— E. V. Chadwick has been seriously ill for several days past. The disease is very peculiar and painful, something very much like what is called the epizootic. It is not only, a very unpleasant malady, but excessively painful.

— Young, Lockwood & Co., of Buffalo, bid five dollars under our figure and secured the job of printing the new borough bonds. We have seen a good deal of their work and are confident that they will do a good job.

— Kilgor Poe said: "To vilify a great man in the readiest way in which a little man can himself attain greatness. The crab might never have become a constellation but for the courage it evinced in nibbling Hercules on the heel."

— The enterprising citizens of Warren are organizing a stock company for the establishment of a tub factory; Olean is to have a clothes pin factory; now what manufacturing enterprise are the Smethport people talking up.

— Buffalo was visited by a terrible fire Saturday evening. The Cobb Block, on the corner of Swan and Pearl street, was totally destroyed. One brave fireman lost his life in the discharge of his duty. The loss of property is estimated at $250,000.

— The office of James Macfarlane, General Agent for the Blossburg Coal, is to be removed to Rochester, N. Y., Powers' Block, on the first of April coming. Mr. Macfarlane has been in Elmira for the past three years.—Elmira ADVERTISER.

— An Irishman went into a gin-mill in a neighboring town—Emporium probably—took a drink, came out. He stood a few minutes, when "things commenced working." He grabbed his stomach, twisted his face out of shape, rushed back into the gin-mill and shouted to the bar-tender: "Say, I axed ye for whiskey, an' ye gave me the wrong bottle; hand me a barrel o' water, until I pour it down an' thrown the torchlight procession that's goin' through me this blessed minit. Ooh! murther, I'm on fire!" and they "put him out."

— It is settled at last. The new jail is to be built on the lately purchased lot on King street, back of the Court House. The Commissioners met on Tuesday to make a final decision. The matter was thoroughly discussed; Warren "stuck and hung" with his usual earnestness, tenacity and ability for the Court House square, but Broder and Smith out-voted him two to one, and the majority rules.

— The unruly drove of cattle now infesting our streets should be informed of the Ordinance affecting their liberty that they may improve the time and do all the mischief possible before the 1st of May. The village dogs will be curtailed in their enjoyment from that date, and will have to confine their pleasures to the worriment of milch cows.

— Minister's horses and children will occasionally cut up badly, as well as other folks. So thought Rev. Rusbridge when his horse gave him the slip the other day and went rushing down the street without a driver, and after running a short distance, without the wagon. No one was hurt, but the constitution of that wagon is more badly shattered than T. Tilton's reputation for virtue.

— We see by the New York papers that the coal lands in Pennsylvania in which the Erie road is interested have been, or are about being sold to a party of English capitalists for $3,500,000. We presume that they are the same lands which Dr. Earley sold a year ago to the Northwestern Mining and Exchange company.—St. Marys GAZETTE.

— It will be seen by reference to the Council proceedings that an ordinance was passed in reference to cattle running at large in the streets. It is very well as far as it goes, yet we do not believe it will prove satisfactory to the majority of the people of the borough, and we have an opinion that we will yet see the wisdom of shutting all cattle out of the streets, night and day.

— The Commissioners' of Schuylkill county have been prosecuted for malfeasance in office, misappropriation of public funds, and reckless and criminal extravagance in the expenditures of public moneys. This, put in simple language, means that they built a barn for $23,000 which should have cost about $8,000. The Commissioners, by the way, were "reform" Democrats.

—The Cuba HERALD has enlarged to a nine-column paper, and adopted a "patent outside," at which some of its contemporaries sneer, notwithstanding which the publisher will find it pecuniarily advantageous to his own pocket and eminently satisfactory to his patrons. We could name several papers that now sneer at "patent outsides" that would be very much improved if both sides were printed and edited in a "distant city."

— Here is one of President Porter's sermons to the Yale students. He could not have made more of it if he had preached an hour:

"Don't drink. Don't chew. Don't smoke. Don't swear. Don't deceive. Don't read novels. Don't marry until you can support a wife. Be earnest. Be self-reliant. Be generous. Be civil. Read the papers. Advertise your business. Make money, and do good with it. Love God and your fellow-men."

— Thomas Bell has left for Smethport to take charge of the mason work on the new jail. It is rumored that A. B. McKain, of this place, will have charge of the joiner work. These two men, Bell and McKain, were apprentices at their trades and worked on the Smethport Court House when boys. They have grown old in the service, and now they return as master workmen on a public building to the place where they served their apprenticeships. Singular coincidence. But the reason is that they perfected themselves in their respective trades.—Warren LEDGER.

— A disenchanted swain, who has been listening some night under his lady-loves window, sings sadly thus:

> Oh the moon, the beautiful moon,
> Taking the chamber from ceiling to floor;
> Over the curtain, and on the sheet,
> From the dimpled chin, way it was to her feet.
> Now resting aloft like a boat in Xmas,
> Now sunk to the soul of a cracked bummer;
> Now fickle-like, ambushing, then coming again,
> In the beautiful moon of Elizabeth Jane.

— By a private letter from R. O. Smith, of Olean, we learn that a vigorous Spring trade has already set in at his extensive dry goods establishment. They have already received many new goods, and are daily receiving additions. While other less enterprising merchants sit with folded hands grumbling and whining about the hard times, R. O. Smith & Co. are wide awake and active to win the passing trade, by constantly buying better than the most and best styles, selling at a reasonable prices, and letting the public know the inducements they offer by liberal and judicious advertising. Is it any wonder that they draw the greater share of the trade for miles around?

—One of our exchanges cannot understand why the coffee-dealers manifest such an interest in the duty on chicory. It is strange.

EVERLASTING FENCE POSTS.—Some one who claims to know all about posts, says as follows: His plan is worth a trial at least. "I discovered many years ago that wood could be made to last longer than iron in the ground, but thought the process so simple and inexpensive that it was not worth while making any stir about it. I would as soon have poplar, basswood, or quaking asp as any other kind of timber for fence posts. I have just removed a lot which, after having been set seven years, were as sound when taken out as when they were first put in the ground. Time and weather seem to have no effect on them. The posts can be prepared for less than two cents apiece. This is the recipe: Take boiled linseed oil and stir in it pulverized charcoal to the consistency of paint. Put a coat of this over the timber, and there is not a man that will live to see it rot."

THEATRE MEETING.—The Trustees of the M. E. Church are requested to meet at the church on Wednesday the 14th inst, at 2 P. M. J. L. BUTTERFIELD, Pastor.

NOTICE.—The Commissioners of McKean County will let the job of quarrying the stone for the new jail, and also for drawing said stone, at their office in Smethport, on Wednesday, April 14, 1875, at 1, o'clock P. M., to the lowest and best bidder.

DISSOLUTION.—In another column we publish the announcement of dissolution of partnership existing between A. B. Armstrong and L. Rogers, Mr. Rogers retiring from the firm. "Al." will hereafter run the business alone, and will abate none of his usual geniality, and fair and courteous treatment to customers

EXCURSION.—We are informed that the preliminary arrangements are being talked over for another excursion to Buffalo and to the Falls some time in June. The McKean & Buffalo road will be in complete operation at that time, and this excursion will furnish a fine opportunity for a ride over the new road and a visit to the city and Falls.

LIME.—Messrs. Ford & Trumbower have now a large quantity of Bellefonte wood-burnt Lime at their brick-yard, near the McKean & Buffalo Railroad depot, which they will sell in quantities to suit purchasers, either by the bushel or barrel. They claim that their lime is of the best manufacture, and that they are able to sell it at prices below successful competition. Give them a trial, at least, before going elsewhere.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.—Mr. James McNulty has bought two lots of the Bennett estate, on the south side of Main street and north side of Water street. Consideration, $725.

We also learn that Mr. E. L. Knapp has purchased a lot adjoining the residence of Seth Gifford, for $200. Real estate cannot be called "dog cheap" here.

SPELLING MATCH.—If any one hereabouts is puffed up with opinion that he or she is a "crack" speller, they will now have an opportunity to test the question. We are requested to announce that there will be an old fashioned spelling school at the Court House next Tuesday evening the 13th inst. It will no doubt be an interesting and enjoyable occasion. We would all be surprised if we knew what really miserable spellers we were, and it will not do us any harm to brush up a little in this important branch of education.

CHANGE OF FIRM.—We understand that the firm of Taylor & Young, of this place, is about to be dissolved, and that the business will be continued by the new firm of Taylor & Son. Mr. D. C. Young is to remove in a few days to Larrabees and take possession of the Larrabee property, which recently came into the possession of Mr A. N. Taylor, and which he has deeded to his daughter, Mrs. Young. It is a valuable property, and under "Clint's" excellent management it will be made doubly valuable. The new firm of Taylor & Son will no doubt be as successful as the old one. Frank has served a lengthy and faithful apprenticeship, and fully deserves his promotion to a member of the firm. He has in him the elements of a first class business man, and we look to see many improvements under his management.

Council Proceedings.

SMETHPORT, April 5, 1875.

Council met at the Mayor Office.

On motion of A. B. Armstrong it was ordered, That for the month of April we pay the Street Commissioner $2 00 per day; laborers with tools, $1 75, team with tools, $2 25, and that ten hours constitute a full days work.

On motion, it was ordered, That the Street Commissioner shall at each regular meeting present his account for all work done during the preceding month.

On motion of H. L. Burlingame, seconded by D. C. Corwin it was

Resolved, That South Street, in Mechanicsburg, west of Daniel Forsyth's house, be opened to Centre street to the gutter, on or before the first day of May next.

Robt. King was elected Borough Surveyor by an unanimous vote.

It was ordered, on motion of Digel and Williams, That the owners of land adjoining the north end of the bridge across the race on Mechanics street be required to build a railing on the south-east side of the walk leading to the bridge, on or before the 1st day of May.

Bonds of the Treasurer and Constable presented, approved and placed on file.

On motion of D. C. Corwin and H. P. Barbour, the following ordinance was passed unanimously by yeas and nays:

It is hereby ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Smethport, That horses, mules, colts, hogs, sheep and cattle shall not be permitted to run at large in the streets of the borough of Smethport, PROVIDED, That from the 1st day of May to the 1st day of December milch cows shall be permitted to run at large in said borough between the hours of 6 A. M. and 9 P. M. And all horses mules, colts, hogs, sheep and cattle found running at large in violation of this ordinance shall be liable to be distrained and placed in the pound; and the Pound Master shall deliver them to their respective owner upon the payment of the sum of One Dollar and the actual cost of keeping the same. But if no owner shall be found for the space of 48 hours, then it shall be the duty of the Pound Master to advertise the same, by three or more written or printed handbills, to be sold on a day certain between six and ten days thereafter, and after deducting costs and charges the proceeds to be paid over to the Borough Treasurer to be held for the owner when called for.

This ordinance to go into effect on the 1st day of May 1875.

On motion, Frank Vickery was elected Pound Master for the ensuing year.

Council adjourned.

M. F. RAMSEY, Secretary.

RATHBONE IN LOCK.—Mr. E. G. Rathbone, who is well known in this section, now in the service of the Government as special detective, has proven himself by his last exploit a plucky, capable officer. He has succeeded in arresting and lodging in the hands of the authorities at Pittsburgh, Joseph Lawnsberry, for the murder of Col. Butler, over ten years ago. The murder was committed during the war, when Col. Butler was in the act of arresting Lawnsberry as a deserter. The detectives have been on his track ever since, but it remained for Rathbone to finally "bag the game." The Williamsport BULLETIN gives the following account of the arrest: "Rathbone, the detective, who made the arrest, is a resident of Oswayo, Potter county, Pennsylvania, and quite a young man, perhaps not more than twenty-five years old, but is lithe and muscular, and appears to fear nothing. He received his warrant on the 16th of March, and was directed by the chief in his order to use all caution and determination, as the offender had already shot down one officer and would no doubt make a desperate resistance. Rathbone on his arrival at Liberty, Pa., found two men who knew of the whereabouts of Lawnsberry, but refused to give any information relative thereto. He accordingly procured a warrant for these two men, and would have apprehended them if he had not succeeded in arresting the murderer. One of these men he met in a hotel here yesterday and spoke to him. While at Liberty he gathered from these parties a hint which led him to suspect the locality in which Lawnsberry was living.

He came to Jersey Shore on Saturday, in company with an assistant, and made arrangements for the arrest. Securing two teams he started for English Centre, where Lawnsberry had recently purchased a farm of William English. Directing a part of the company to stay back until he would give them a signal, he in company with Constable Dingler and a young man named Boncell, who was ignorant of their mission, went to the house of Lawnsberry and indeed him to come out under pretense of desiring to trade horses.

At the proper time the appointed signal was made, but it was not recognized by those who had remained back. Accordingly Rathbone informed him of his errand, assuring him that the least resistance on his part would result in his being shot down immediately, as he and Dingler were armed to the teeth, with unlimited authority, and directed to arrest him at all hazards. He yielded quietly and was taken to Jersey Shore ironed and guarded, and last night started for Pittsburg, Sheriff Mahaffey being selected by Rathbone as an additional aid in case an escape or rescue should be attempted."

Teachers Examinations.

I will hold the Spring examinations as follows.

At Port Allegany	May 5.
" Ceres	" 6.
" Eldred	" 7.
" Smethport (in new Academy)	" 8
" Bradford	" 10.
" Turtle Point	" 11.

Additional, at Smethport the following Saturdays as usual.

All wishing to be inspected must attend one of these regular public examinations as private examinations cannot be granted, except on presentation of a written request, signed by three Directors of the township in which the applicant is desired to teach, agreeably to the school law

Teachers are hereby notified, that I shall expect a marked improvement in their qualifications since their last inspection, otherwise, if they have previously held 1st or 2d grade they will be reduced in standing if of lower grade, they will be rejected. W. H. GUMMS, Co. Supt.

Curtisville, Mar. 25, 1875.

LIME.—Parties desirous of procuring Lime can be supplied by Dalrymple & Humphrey, of Port Allegany. They have a superior quality of wood-burnt Lime, which they are selling at a low figure. Communications promptly attended to.—Orders solicited. 2014

FOR SALE.—A five octave Organ, now at a great discount. Also a good single buggy. Apply at the MINER office.

☞ L. W. Crawford desires to purchase Cherry, Ash, and other hard woods at his Mill in Rumlet and will pay a fair price, for good logs. Address L. W. Crawford, Alton Pa., or call on his Superintendent, F. L. Aldrich, at the Mill, or D. F. Glasmire.

DRAYING.—To the business men of Smethport I would announce that I will be prepared to transfer all goods from the depot to any part of the town as soon as the McKean & Buffalo road is opened, with care, dispatch and at low rates. Patronage will be thankfully received

A. J. PARKER.

DIED.

PATTISON.—April 4, 1875, ALBERT SIDNEY PATTISON, only son of D. F. and Catharine Pattison, aged seven year, four months and one day.

Dissolution.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between A. B. Armstrong and L. Rogers, under the style of A. B. Armstrong & Co., in the drug business is dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by A. B. Armstrong, and all persons indebted to the late firm are requested to call and settle without further notice.

A. B. ARMSTRONG,
L. ROGERS,

Smethport, April 1st, 1875.

Borough Ordinance.

No. 39.

IT IS HEREBY ENACTED by the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Smethport, That Horses, Mules, Colts, Hogs, Sheep, and Cattle shall not be permitted to run at large in the streets of the Borough of Smethport, PROVIDED, That from the 1st day of May to the 1st day of December milch cows shall be permitted to run at large in said borough between the hours of 6 A. M. and 9 P. M. And all horses, mules, colts, hogs, sheep and cattle found running at large in violation of this ordinance shall be liable to be distrained, and placed in the pound, and the pound master shall deliver them to their respective owner upon the payment of the sum of One Dollar and the actual cost of keeping the same. But if no owner shall be found for the space of forty-eight (48) hours, then it shall be the duty of the pound master to advertise the same by three or more written or printed handbills to be sold on or more written or printed handbills to be sold on a day certain between six and ten days thereafter; a day certain between six and ten days thereafter; a day certain between six and ten days thereafter; and after deducting costs and charges the proceeds to be paid over to the Borough Treasurer, to be held for the owner when called for.

This Ordinance to go into effect the 1st day of May next.

Approved April 5, 1875.

Attest: G. H. SMITH, Burgess.
E. J. SAMSON, Sec'y.

Removal!!

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES PLEASURE in announcing to his patrons that he has removed his stock of goods to his

NEW STORE,
Opp. the Catholic Church

Where he will keep constantly on hand a full line of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

AND

GENTS'.
FURNISHING GOODS

Thankful for past patronage, I shall strive to merit and hope to receive a continuation of the same. S. Gunzberg.

Smethport, Mar. 10, 1875.

W. S. BROWNELL,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.
&c., &c., &c.

Motto—*Quick Sales, Small Profits.*

Store opposite Baptist Church, Smethport, Pa. Patronage is respectfully solicited.

Alfred Sturdevant.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his

NEW QUARTERS,
OVER THE POST OFFICE.

He is prepared to do

Shaving & Hair Dressing

in the highest style and at the lowest price. A select assortment of

Cigars, Collars, Cuffs,

and other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

Painting & Graining.

THE undersigned is prepared to all kinds work in painting and graining in a workmanlike manner and at reasonable rates.

GRAINING BY A NEW & CHEAP PROCESS.

I make a specialty of Graining, by a new process, by which I can do it at an expense of less than half the time and money it would cost by the old way. CARL SASSE.

12-14tf

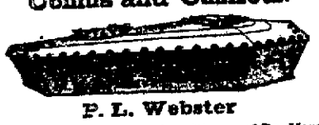
Sartwell House,

Port Allegany, Pa.

S. C. Sartwell, *Proprietor.*

THE above house has been recently refitted and refurnished in the latest style for the convenience of guests.

Coffins and Caskets.



P. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins, soft and hard wood caskets, etc., constantly on hand.

Mercantile Appraisement.

LIST of Venders of Merchandize, Keepers of Restaurants, Billiard Tables and Bowling Alleys and their Classifications, of McKean County, for 1875

	CLASS.	RATES.
Annin Township.		
A M Gillett	14	$ 7 75
E H Alward	14	7 75
James Cranmins	14	7 75
Tay or & Haley	14	7 75
Bradford Borough.		
G A Crocker & Co	14	7 75
C H Foster	14	7 75
F H Hicks & Co	14	7 75
Dave e L Leigh	14	7 75
J Moorehouse	14	7 75
A bert DeGeiser	14	7 75
W F DeGeiser	14	7 75
Ceres Township.		
C H Smith	14	7 75
W R Maxson, Son & Co.	14	7 75
J B Gleason	14	7 75
Eldred Township.		
J W Meloy	14	7 75
J J Rice	14	7 75
Barden & Rohar's	14	7 75
Young L Sw den	14	7 75
H G Spiller	14	7 75
A Ienapp	14	7 75
L L Dennis	14	7 75
Keating Township.		
A J Otto	14	7 75
Wright & Moses	14	7 75
Kane.		
W R Blow	14	7 75
W T Cutler	14	7 75
Robert Lafferty	14	7 75
E Wolf	13	10 75
O D Coleman	13	10 75
Davis & James	13	
Ludlow.		
J G & D Curtis	14	7 75
L G Hoffman & Co	14	7 75
Liberty.		
A L Wright	14	7 75
Wright & Moses	14	7 75
Port Allegany.		
Davis & Sumer	13	10 75
M A Lillibridge	14	7 75
Arnold, McDowell & Co.	13	10 75
A F Hard & Co	14	7 75
J W Neely	14	7 75
R G Ledlup	14	7 75
F W Hogarth	14	7 75
C f Medbery & Son	14	7 75
L H Bailey	13	10 75
A C White	14	7 75
Wm. Hooker	14	7 75
L L Bishop (Restaurant)	8	6 75
Chas Bishop	14	7 75
Rhodes & Son	14	7 75
G H Goltry	14	7 75
Lafayette Township.		
J C Butts, Jr	14	7 75
Charles Geary	14	7 75
Smethport.		
McCoy & Reilly	14	7 75
H Hamlin (Hardware)	14	7 75
H Hamlin	13	10 75
Taylor & Young	13	10 75
A B Armstrong & Co	14	7 75
M L Armstrong	14	7 75
M A Sprague	14	7 75
W S Brownell	14	7 75
W T McCoy	14	7 75
S Gunzberg	14	7 75
J P Wendel	14	7 75
Norwich Township.		
Richard Smith	13	13 25
A Newing	14	7 75
Sergeant Township.		
Lawrence Kayer	14	7 75

Billiard Tables.

S E Sartwell	Smethport	2	40 00
W H Smith	Ceres	1	20 00
R D Slingerland,	Port Allegany	1	20 00
E & T Mullin	"	2	40 00
N Palmer	"	1	20 00
R T Lain	Bradford	1	20 00
A A McDonald	Norwich	1	20 00

I certify the above and foregoing to be a true list of dealers in merchandize in the county of McKean, as appraised by me for the year 1875.

M. W. POWELL, Mercantile Appraiser.

Notice is hereby given that a Court of Appeals will be held at the Commissioners' office, in Smethport, on Saturday the 1st day of May, 1875, at which time and place all persons aggrieved by the foregoing appraisement will be heard and such foregoing appraisement will be deemed just and proper.

M. W. POWELL, Mercantile Appraiser.

Smethport, Pa., April 5, 1875.

Drugs & Medicines.

Books & Games FOR THE Holidays.

ALBUMS, DIARIES.

FINE TOILET ARTICLES

PLAIN & FANCY STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS.

We respectfully invite attention to our well selected stock.

McCoy & Reilly.

HOLIDAY GOODS
At M. L. Armstrong's.

No. 3. UNION BLOCK, SMETHPORT, Pa.

ELEGANT JEWELRY JUST ARRIVED.

Ladies' Gold Sets, Rings, Bracelets, Charms, etc.

Toys For The Children.

PRICES REDUCED!

M. A. SPRAGUE

DEALER IN

HARDWARE

SHELF FURNITURE, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

TIN & SHEET IRON WORK.

SMETHPORT, PA.,

FANCY GROCERIES
J. P. WENDEL.

CANNED FRUIT A SPECIALTY.

Fresh & Salt Meat, Fish & Oysters

Constantly on hand.

Fancy and Family Groceries at Lowest Figures.

J. Digel's Marble Factory.

ALL KINDS OF MONUMENTAL, MARBLE, and STONE WORK DONE TO ORDER

AT
A. B. ARMSTRONG & CO'S
LEADING DRUGSTORE OF THE COUNTY,

NO. 1, UNION BLOCK, SMETHPORT, PENNA.,

CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS AND Medicines, and all other articles usually kept in first class druggists.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS, & DYE STUFFS,
SOAPS, SPONGES, BRUSHES, COMBS

AND TOILET ARTICLES OF EVERY VARIETY. WE ALSO KEEP A LARGE AND WELL Selected assortment of American and French candies, Stationery, Envelopes, &c. Also

SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES & LIQUORS, &c. &c.

Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Cutting Feed.

I have weighed kindness [illegible] stock (horses and cows), says Wm. H. May, of Huntington, N. J., by cutting all my hay, bales, and straw. Two skins are cut to one and a half inches, and the hay and straw one inch long, by hand power; horse power would pay better for a large number of stock. The stalks are cut and fed out first, so that what might be refused will answer for bedding, and have a chance to rot by spring. Each animal has a bushel of stalks or hay, and one quart of cornmeal morning and night, and a bushel of cut straw at noon is put in each stall for bedding, where the animal can reach and eat what it wishes of it. I think the stock did as well on stalks and meal as they do on some quantity of hay and meal. Milking cows have a good of mixed forages, and working horses four quarts of oats per day extra. A teaspoonful of sulphur is put in to each three a week in the feed. My stock all look well on this simple and cheap mode of feeding. I can certainly keep more and more stock by cutting fodder than by feeding corn in the ear, and [illegible] hay or stalks. I don't think it pays to cook or steam feed for cattle. In mixing feed, the stalks or hay should be put in a large box, the meal on top, and wet with a light brine, salt and water, with a whitening pail. By putting an allowance of salt for all the stock in a barrel for each feeding, and making a brine with the use of the watering-pail, [illegible] to each animal, and everything is eaten. It pays to cut straw for bedding. It makes a [illegible] absorbing all the liquid, the manure handles with half the labor in spring, and can be spread and plowed under without the help of an extra hand.

Sowing Hedge and Hedges.

In the best appearance of hedgerows on a farm apply potatoes with one drachm of strychnine and opium. Afterward rub with saturated lead, one ounce at night or more of any sample ointment. Continue these treatments for a fortnight after all active symptoms have subsided, and allow liberal food and rest.

Wheat land should always be rolled, as there is much evener and better surface for the seed bed.

The milk house must be clean and free from all bad odors. It must also be well ventilated, and ought to be so built that the temperature can be regulated and kept about sixty degrees.

Grass do best on old ground richly manured.

A good ordinary native sheep, with some admixture of merino blood, will shear about four pounds of unwashed wool yearly.

To cure scurf on pigs wash the parts affected with buttermilk, leaving as well as perspiring on, if the buttermilk be dry, two or three applications by pouring it on while they are eating will be sufficient.

A table gives the approximate number of seeds in a pound of clover seed at 249,600. There are two pounds to a quart, so that a seeding of one peck per acre would allow about one hundred seeds per square foot. This would be too much per acre if so much of the seed were not wasted.

Corn Fodder.

A writer in the Vermont *Farmer* gives his experience of raising fodder corn as follows: He says: I had one-eighth of an acre of ground on which we raised a large crop of potatoes. The next spring, the 20th of May, the same piece was well manured, plowed, and harrowed thoroughly, and immediately after planted with mixed Western corn, [illegible] half bush l of seed planted, or rather dropped in drills fifteen inches apart. We raised about one foot high went through it with a hoe and pulled out a few weeds. We really grown it stood [illegible] ten and a half to[illegible] ten and a half feet high, and it was said by those who knew it that it was the best they had ever seen in Orleans county. In just three months and a half it was planted and commenced ripening, and can be sprea l and plowed under without the help of an extra hand.

Pacing Hedge and Hedges.

At the first appearance of ringbone on a horse apply potatoes with one drachm of strychnine and opium. Afterward rub with saturated lead, one ounce at night or more of any sample ointment. Continue these treatments for a fortnight after all active symptoms have subsided, and allow liberal food and rest.

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A good ordinary native sheep, with some admixture of merino blood, will shear about four pounds of unwashed wool yearly.

To cure scurf on pigs wash the parts affected with buttermilk, leaving as well as perspiring on, if the buttermilk be dry, two or three applications by pouring it on while they are eating will be sufficient.

A table gives the approximate number of seeds in a pound of clover seed at 249,600. There are two pounds to a quart, so that a seeding of one peck per acre would allow about one hundred seeds per square foot. This would be too much per acre if so much of the seed were not wasted.

Corn Fodder.

A writer in the Vermont *Farmer* gives his experience of raising fodder corn as follows: He says: I had one-eighth of an acre of ground on which we raised a large crop of potatoes. The next spring, the 20th of May, the same piece was well manured, plowed, and harrowed thoroughly, and immediately after planted with mixed Western corn, [illegible] half bush l of seed planted, or rather dropped in drills fifteen inches apart. We raised about one foot high went through it with a hoe and pulled out a few weeds. We really grown it stood [illegible] ten and a half to[illegible] ten and a half feet high, and it was said by those who knew it that it was the best they had ever seen in Orleans county. In just three months and a half it was planted and commenced ripening, and can be sprea l and plowed under without the help of an extra hand.

The Last Boston Murder.

The detectives have obtained a trace of the murderer of Mrs. Bingham, whose tragic fate in East Boston created such great excitement. Mrs. Bingham was about thirty years old, comely, accomplished, and highly respected. She was the daughter of the late Deacon Wilhatt R. Longley, of Boston, and the widow of the Rev. Samuel Bingham, at one time pastor of a church in East Boston, and a son of the Rev. Joel S. Bingham. She lived with her mother and an unmarried sister. The circumstances of her death were so peculiar that it was a question, until after the verdict of the coroner's jury, whether she had been murdered or had died in a fit, but the autopsy discovered unquestionable evidence of brutal violence that could not have been inflicted by a fall, or by herself in struggling. Her mouth had been crammed full of gravel from the cellar bottom, and gravel stones were found in the kitchen sink, where the water was running, showing that whoever committed the deed had washed his hands there before going out. Two valuable rings, one a diamond ring she was known to have had on her hand, were missing. Her sister was in the house all the afternoon, in the second story. Mrs Bingham was with her until she went down to answer the door bell.

The theory is that a tramp, who had visited other houses in the neighborhood pretending to be sent to inspect the water pipes or gas meter, was admitted by her; that she went with him to examine the meter in the cellar, and that he, supposing she was alone in the house, attempted to rob her, and meeting resistance, killed her before accomplishing his purpose. There were several bruises and cuts on her head, marks of choking on her throat, a bruised cut nose causing severe nose mail injuries above the right thumb, as if the murderer had pressed his knee on her there.

The missing rings seemed to afford the most likely means of discovering the murderer, and that has proved to be the case, for it is already discovered that they were sold in a saloon in Salem, and the police have a full description of the man who sold them. There is now every probability that the murderer will be speedily overtaken. The rings have been identified as those worn by Mrs. Bingham.

Death in Cuba.

The doctrine among the poorer people of Cuba, says a letter writer, is that death changes a babe straightway into an angel, and that rather than mother should rejoice at their privilege of being the parents of a celestial being, and hence the whole village comes to make its burial a day of great festivity.

See the mother holding in her arms her dead darling, her own but fire-blood, cold as ice. She has no tears shed as one of that pallor of grief that mirrors on the face of the living the head hue of the body of the dead, she listens to the violin and clarionet, drum and cymbal, approaching with merry tunes. Young men and women enter her cottage gayly attired as for a dance, and shout 'God has made an angel! Hurrah! An angel! An angel!'

Now, blessed mother, bring your jewels and glittering tinsel, robe the pallid and chill little body with bright-colored garments, tie rosy ribbons around the limbs so stiff and white, bind a garland of gay flowers above the closed eyes, and now, to make the angel complete, fasten wings of gauze and gold leaf to the tiny shoulders which shall never bear another burden. Now to the *campo santo*! Hurrah!

The grave is dug. The happy mother leaps to the edge of it, and lets her dead infant high over head. The people shout for joy, they see it already ascend into glory—and down from her hands falls the darling of her bosom into the miserable bosom of the earth. Another moment, and it is covered with dust. Then all return to the village and terminate the day with drinking and dancing.

His Lark.

In the days when rouge-et-noir flourished at Baden Baden, the Prussian officers were strictly forbidden to play. One of them, however, dressed as a civilian, ventured to place ten napoleons on a color which came up twice, and the officer was just about to take up the money when his eye fell upon the King of Prussia, who was watching the game with interest. In his fright, the officer did not dare to remove his napoleons. The play continued, and the same color came up a third, a fourth, a fifth time, and 3,200 francs were added to his pile; but the winner stood motionless, erect as if on parade, expecting the next instant to see all his winnings wiped out. The king put an end to his suspense by approaching and saying in a kindly mood: "I advise you to draw in your winnings, and to be quick about it, before I notice you, your luck cannot continue so favorable."

An Interesting Spelling Match.

Music Hall, Boston, was crowded to its utmost capacity to witness a novel spelling match between fifty boys, selected from the higher schools of the city, and fifty editors, reporters, professors and typos, selected from the various newspapers, in old-fashioned spelling match. The contest was spirited throughout, and finally narrowed down to one on each side, when a typo misspelled "conformable," and the match was awarded to the boys.

The expression of truth is simplicity.

The conspicuous triumph of Messrs. George Steck & Co., of New York, at the Vienna World's Fair in 1873, at which their pianos obtained the highest award—the only gold medal—has begun to yield them substantial fruits. The increased popularity of the Steck instruments is noticeable not only in New York, where their excellence has long been acknowledged, but throughout the country, and more especially in those communities that lay special claim to a cultivated musical taste.—*New York Independent*.

Brownlow says: Small men, with plenty of money, need no brains, may crawl into the Senate as the snail crawled to the top of the pyramid, but such a fellow can't run a newspaper.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

In a case in Washington a colored man who was not allowed a share in a barber's shop was refused a writ, the court declaring that saloons and barbers' shops did not come under the civil rights act.—Money invested in New York in bogus counterfeit money, was one of sixteen men who conspired to kidnap President Lincoln and Secretary Seward from Washington to Richmond. The plot was discovered, and he was sentenced to be imprisoned for life in the Columbus penitentiary. He was pardoned on condition that he should quit the United States never to return.—A conflict has occurred between the troops of India and China, and twenty Chinamen were killed.—The lower House of the Bavarian has approved a grant of $13,000 for 1875 and one of $55,000 for 1876 to defray the expenses of the representation of Austria at the Centennial exhibition.—Charles E. Sawyer, well known as the founder of Vineland, N. J., shot and severely injured Wm Carruth, of the *Vineland Independent*, in the office of that paper. A difficulty of long standing existed between the two men, and the editor, in almost every number of his paper, had something to say of Landis.—The United States government has already taken the preliminary steps for modifying the treaty with the Sioux Indians in regard to the Black Hills.—In Newark, N. J., one man employed another to assassinate his wife, giving him $400. The man employed took the money and then told the story and the inhuman husband was arrested.

Shorkey, the murderer, has been arrested at Santiago de Cuba and it is believed he will be brought back to New York.—A tornado which passed over central Georgia was very destructive to property, and quite a number of lives were lost.—At Gaines three men were blown into the river and drowned.—The liabilities of George B. James & Co., who failed in Boston, are placed at $2,000,000.—The late John Mitchel, who died in Ireland having just been elected to Parliament, was born in the province of Ulster, Ireland, in 1815. He was transported to Van Diemen's Land on a charge of felony under the Treason Felony bill, escaped, went to the United States, and lately outlawed, greatly to the joy of his electors to Parliament in Tipperary.—Instead of quietly surrendering, as three robbers ordered him to the watchman of a New York city bank showed fight and the robbers were put to flight, securing no booty.—A whole tribe of Indians in Utah have been banished into the Mormon Church.—The government of South Australia has promised $2,500 to defray the expense of its representation at the Philadelphia exhibition.

Blarkey, when captured in Cuba, called himself John Fox and placed himself under English protection, but the English Consul refused to have anything to do with him.—The Governor of New York states that during the past five years the amount of tolls collected on the canals has exceeded $15,000,000, while the cost of ordinary and extraordinary repairs and expenses has been so great that during the same period nearly $15,000,000 additional have been raised for canal purposes by taxation.—The great tornado swept across Louisiana and several lives were lost and much property destroyed.—A United States government geologist is to be sent to the Black Hills regions to look after coal there.—Advices from Fiji Islands states that the measles have broken out among the natives, and many deaths have resulted therefrom.—Mrs. James Hall and child were scalded, and her husband and Julian Hotchkiss slightly burned, by the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp in their dwelling in Guilford, Ct.—A fire at Tideoute, Penn., destroyed eleven buildings in the business portion of the town.

The bill to amend the Irish Peace Preservation act was passed by the British House of Commons.—The United States Senate, by a vote of thirty-three to twenty-three, passed the Republican caucus resolution approving the action of the President in Louisiana.—John Mechel was buried in a churchyard in Newry Ireland. A great crowd was present, but quiet was preserved.—An attempt was made to assassinate the James brothers, who turned States evidence against the Todd county Ku-Klux while upon the witness stand in the court room at Elkton, Ky.—The assailants escaped.—Mrs. Esbram Runyon, the wife of a well-known resident of Rahway, N. J., committed suicide by drowning herself in a cistern.—The President of Venezuela has disbanded the entire army. Peace and quiet have been completely re-established, confidence has been restored, and business is reviving.—In the English House of Commons, Mr O'Clery member for Wexford, gave notice that he should offer a motion in favor of the recognition by Great Britain of the belligerent rights of the Carlists in Spain.—The mine engineers, miners, and pumpmen in the employ of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company at Prospect, Olyphant, and Carbondale, Pa., who struck for an advance of ten per cent., returned to work at their old wages.

The attempt to assassinate the Ku-Klux State witness in Todd county, Ky., was while the witness was under guard in the court house for safe keeping.—A party of Indians in Texas, who had captured a stage, were surrounded by troops and cut to pieces.—H. Ballet says the new French Ministry is essentially conservative.—An explosion in a coal mine near Charleroi, Belgium, caused the death and injury of many persons.—A bill, relative to the taxation of the Erie railway property in Jersey City, was killed in the New Jersey Legislature, after having been dignified as a species of blackmail in retaliation for the refusal of the company to furnish members with passes.—Cook, the English champion billiard player, has accepted the challenge recently offered by Dion for an international ballard match for $2,000.—An election for member of the Hungarian Diet was held in Debreczin. The Radicals have nominated H. Kossuth, but Minister Ennn was re-elected by an overwhelming majority.—The late John Mitchel was in reality a citizen of the United States, having been naturalized.

The Attorney-General of Pennsylvania has decided that Good Friday is a legal holiday under the act of 1820, which was not repealed by the act of 1870.—The bill to confirm the sale of the Stevens battery to John Roach, of New York, for $112,000 was passed in the New Jersey Legislature.—Horace Wilson, an old citizen of Saratoga, N. Y., partly deaf, was instantly killed by the cars near the depot.—Mrs. W. G. Wentworth, of Winchester, Mass., while temporarily insane, hanged herself in the attic of her house.—The German government contemplates an amendment of the law against Jesuits so as to make it operative against other religious orders.—General Campos has inflicted another defeat on the Carlists at Huycar, near Estaura. The enemy lost three hundred, and the Alfonsists sixty-eight killed. The Carlists are concentrating for a attack on Peyreta.—A meeting was held in Boston of those interested in forming an expedition to the Black Hills mines. It is proposed to fit out an expedition of five hundred men, with a military organization and protection, and to start about the middle of April. Each man is to furnish equipments and his pro rata share of the expenses of transportation. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and about one hundred gave their pledge to join the expedition.—A communication received from a sugar house at Sagua La Grande, Cuba, says: Fourteen of the finest estates of this jurisdiction have been completely reduced to ashes by the fires of incendiaries. The smoke of certain could be plainly seen about six miles from this place. The damage done to machinery and buildings will exceed a half million of dollars, and the loss of crops cannot be calculated at less than twelve thousand tons of sugar, to say nothing of the loss inflicted by the flight of negroes, &c.

Up to Their Tricks.

A writer tells a story of the manner in which monkeys in their native haunts enjoy annoying the crocodile. The later animal is lying half asleep on the bank, and is espied by the monkeys. They seem to consult together, approach, draw back, dart at last proceed to divers acts of annoyance. If a monkey can find a convenient branch, he goes along it, swings himself down, hangs by a hand or foot; dips the crocodile on the nose, and scrambles up the branch out of the reptile's reach. Sometimes when no branch is sufficiently near several monkeys will hang to each other so as to make a chain, and, swinging backward and forward over the crocodile's head, the lowermost monkey will torment the reptile to his heart's content. The cream of the joke is when the crocodile is at last so irritated that it opens its enormous jaws, makes a vicious snap at the monkey and just misses him. Whenever this happy event occurs, there are screams and chatterings of exultation from the monkeys, and a vast number of joyful gambols executed among the branches.

Of course, according to the old proverb, the pitcher may go too often to the well, and it does occasionally happen that the monkey does not escape in time, and is engulfed in the crocodile's jaws. Whereupon the cries of exultation are changed into groans and shrieks of terror, and the whole assembly make off as fast as they can. But experience does not teach them discretion, and in two or three days they will be at the same game again.

Taxing Church Property.

The demand for the taxation of church property has led in Massachusetts to an examination, by authority of the State, of the amount of such property now exempt. The State commissioners have recently reported it to be $30,242,800, which is thus distributed among the various denominations.

Baptist	$4,476,250
Catholic	5,707,150
Congregational	7,753,500
Episcopal	2,164,850
Methodist	3,312,000
Unitarian	5,037,050
Universalist	1,447,150
All others	1,347,850
Total	30,242,800

In addition to the above church property, there is also exempted from taxation property of literary and scientific institutions to the amount of $16,712,100, of charitable institutions to the amount of $6,508,900, agricultural societies to the amount of $481,300—total, $23,702,300. The aggregate of property in Massachusetts exempt from taxation is over fifty millions.

A Mammoth Barrel Factory.

One of the largest factories in South Baltimore is devoted to the making of molasses and oil barrels by the following process.

The staves are sawed to the proper size, with the edges merely trimmed, and passed to a boy, who sets the number required for each barrel loosely in a frame. A man then draws the staves tightly together with a machine for that purpose, after which two iron hoops are put on loosely to hold them in place. This rude, unshaped compound is next passed to a third workman, who fastens it in a huge lathe, and in less than a minute the barrel is trimmed to the proper size, and is as smooth inside and out as if it had been sandpapered. While it is in the lathe the bung hole is bored, and a groove is made in the chimes to receive the heads, which are now sawed and inserted by another machine. The whole process does not occupy more than five minutes.

There is no risk in buying a Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ. These instruments are known to be the best of their class in the world. But if the opinion of a dealer be asked he will frequently recommend some other, for the simple reason that he can get larger commissions for selling inferior instruments.

Satisfied.

Seven or eight boys were rushing around the post-office the other day, headed by a yellow-haired youth who was saying:

"All I want in this world is to lay my hands on him!"

He presently came upon a boy weighing about ten pounds more than himself, and rushing at him he exclaimed:

"Did you lick my brother Ben?"

"Yes, I did," replied the boy, dropping his bundle and spitting on his hands.

"Well," continued the lad, looking slowly away, "he needs a licking once a week to teach him to be civil!"

Herbalistic Remedies.

In former days, if a member of the household became indisposed, the family-head, under instructions from the gray-haired dame, went to the forest or the field, to gather herbs or berries, from which were quickly made invigorating extracts, which ere many days brought the patient safely around, and saw the family gathering once more without a missing member. How is it now? The slightest indisposition brings the "family physician," with his handsome carriage. He feels the pulse, examines the tongue, looks very grave, writes a few lines of hieroglyphics, charges a big fee, and leaves, only to return the next day and find his patient more inflamed sufficiently to be really sick. A week or two of attendance follows, and therein lies the secret of "wealthy physicians." Compare the physique of the present age with the past, and the story is complete. Reader, discard chemicals and try herbs. If you are ill, try the great herbalistic remedy, Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters.

Last His Will.

An advertisement appeared in the London *Times* offering a reward of £500 for the recovery of the will of the late Lord St. Leonards, "written upon five sheets of folio paper." Lord St. Leonards was one of the finest lawyers who ever lived, and he was one particularly strong on the subject of wills. He laid it down as his great principle that every man should make a will; he affirmed that every man should know how to make one, and he wrote a famous book to teach every man how to do it. Of course he made his own will, which he regarded as the greatest of his works; he kept it in a sort of sacred ark, and when he discovered in any of his family a desire for improving literature he used to open the ark and take out the will and read it to them. Not long ago, as you know, he died, but when the ark was opened to take out the will it could not be found. Hence the offer of the reward in the *Times*, and hence, also, general bewilderment during the family of the great Lord Chancellor.

The Cost of It.—The bill of a New York hotel for taking care of the King of the Sandwich Islands for eight days was $6,186.91. Of this amount, $1,582.10 were for wines and cigars.

Blood Diseases.

The blood being the source from which our systems are built up and from which we derive our vitality as well as physical capabilities, how important that it should be kept pure. If it contains vile festering poisons all organic functions are weakened thereby. Setting upon important organs, as the lungs, liver or kidneys, the effect is most disastrous. Hence it behooves every one to keep their blood in a perfectly healthy condition, and more especially does this apply at this particular season of the year than at any other. No matter what the existing cause may be, the real cause of a large proportion of all diseases is bad blood. Now Dr Pierce does not wish to place his Golden Medical Discovery in the catalogue of quack patent nostrums by recommending it to cure every disease, nor does he so recommend it; on the contrary there are hundreds of diseases that he acknowledges it will not cure, but what he does claim is this, that there is but one form of blood disease that it will not cure, and that disease is cancer. He does not recommend his Discovery for that disease, yet he knows it to be the most searching blood cleanser yet discovered, and that it will free the blood and system of all other known blood poisons, be they animal, vegetable or mineral. The Golden Discovery is warranted by him to cure the worst forms of skin diseases, as all forms of blotches, pimples and eruptions, also all glandular swellings, and the worst form of scrofulous and ulcerated sores of neck, legs or other parts, and all scrofulous diseases of the bones, as white swellings, fever sores, hip joint and spinal diseases, all of which belong to scrofulous diseases.

CONFIRMED—HIP JOINT DISEASE CURED.

West Grove Station, Ia., July 14, 1874.

Dr Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dear Sir—My wife first became lame nine years ago. Swellings would appear and disappear on her hip, and she was gradually becoming reduced and her whole system rotten with disease. In 1871 a swelling broke out on her hip discharging large quantities, and on that hip there are several openings. Have had five doctors at an expense of $125, who say nothing will do any good but a surgical operation.

July 10th 1873, he writes thus: My wife has certainly received a great benefit from the use of your Discovery, for she was not able to get off the bed and was not expected to live a week when she commenced using it, a year ago. She has been doing most of her work for over six months. Has used twenty bottles and still using it. Her recovery is considered as almost a miracle, and we attribute it all to the use of your valuable medicine. I can cheerfully recommend it as a blood purifier and strength restorer. J. M. ROBINSON.

Discovery is sold by druggists.—*Com*

The public are hereby assured, through the columns of this paper, that *Parsons Purgative Pills* contain no injurious principle, but that they may be administered to children and the most weak and shattered constitutions in small doses, with great certainty and success.—*Com.*

Dr. A. Johnson, one of the most successful practitioners of his time invented what is now called *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. The great success of this article in the cure of bronchitis and all diseases of throat and lungs, all make the name of Johnson not less favorable if less widely known, than that of Louis Napoleon.—*Com.*

Caution.—Purchasers of the Peruvian Syrup (a protected solution of the protoxide of iron) are cautioned against being deceived by any of the preparations of Peruvian bark, of bark and iron, which may be offered them. Examine the bottle before purchasing, and be sure and get the 'Peruvian Syrup' (not Peruvian bark).—*Com.*

Asthma.—This disease causes great difficulty of breathing and tightness across the chest, and sometimes at night with a great deal of suffocation. The paroxysm generally comes on at night, while lying down, sometimes it is attended with great violence. Allen's Lung Balsam will always give immediate relief and in many cases, if persevered in, it will cure the disease altogether.

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Hogs—Live	08½@	08½
Dressed	10@	11½
Sheep	06½@	07½
Lambs	09½@	07½
Cotton—Middlings	16¾@	16¾
Flour—Extra Western	5 00@	6 25
State Extra	5 00@	6 25
Wheat—Red Western	1 47@	1 48
No. 2 Spring	1 18@	1 18
Rye—State	95@	96
Barley—State	1 25@	1 25
Best Malt	1 35@	1 36
Oats—Mixed Western	70¾@	71
Corn—Mixed Western	86½@	87½
Hay, per cwt	85@	1 10
Straw, per cwt	50@	75
Hops	70@80—olds	08@	15
Pork—Mess	20 75@	20 88
Lard	14½@	14¾
Fish—Mackerel No 1, new	12 00@	14 00
" No. 2, new	10 00@	10 50
Dry Cod, per cwt	6 00@	6 50
Herring, Scaled, per box	23@	40
Petroleum—Crude	07½@	Refined, 11½
Wool—California Fleece	33@	35
Texas "	30@	35
Australian "	38@	40
Cutter—Tarr	20@	30
Western Dairy	22@	24
Western Yellow	20@	22
Western Ordinary	16@	17
Pennsylvania Fine	28@	31
Cheese—State Factory	16½@	17
" Skimmed	05@	12
Western	13@	14½
Eggs—State	23@	24
ALBANY.		
Wheat	1 25@	1 25
Rye—State	95@	95
Corn—Mixed	81½@	82½
Barley—State	1 30@	1 30
Oats—State	65@	70
BUFFALO.		
Flour	5 00@	7 00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 12@	1 12
Corn—Mixed	78@	79
Oats	64@	64
Rye	1 03@	1 03
Barley	1 12@	1 20
MARYLAND.		
Cotton—Low Middlings	15¾@	16¾
Flour—Extra	6 00@	6 00
Wheat—Red Western	1 26@	1 26
Rye	1 00@	1 00
Corn—Yellow	82@	82
Oats—Mixed	63@	63
Petroleum	07@	0 ½
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	5 @	6 25
Wheat—Western Red	1 25@	1 25
Rye	1 03@	1 03
Corn—Yellow	81½@	81
Mixed	82@	82
Oats—Mixed	64@	65
Petroleum—Crude	10@10	Refined, 16½

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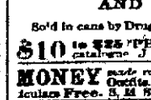
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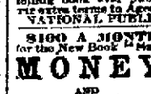
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